THE COURT SAYS THE UNITED STATES CAN'T COMPEL A CLOSING.

thief Justice Fuller and His Associates Judges Hunn and Allen of the Court of Appeals, Decide Ununtmousty that Inasmuch as the United States Cannot Show lejury They Have No Cause to Ask for an Injunction - Attorney-General Ciner Thinks There's Room for More Littgatton.

CHICAGO, June 17.-The United States Court of Arrests to-day decided unanimously that the Warld's Pair directors could keep the exbilition open on Sundays. The ground of the decision was that the United States was not in actual control of the enterprise, and that the United States had no case in equity in asking for an in unction on the ground that no injury or wrong had been shown as the resultant of sunday opening. Chief Justice Fuller gave the orlinion and Judges Bunn and Allen as-

The decision settles the case for all time. as an appeal will have to go to the Supreme Court of the United States, which does not mill October, when the Fair will be retel. Livery seat was taken an hour before the time announced when the court would decide the case. Chief Justice Fuller, in rendering the decision, spoke as follows:

Deeming it desirable that this matter should be disposed of at once, we shall announced the result at which we have arrived, posterning for want of time the full expression of our views, which will hereafter be given. The appellers have submitted a motion to dismiss this appear upon the grounds that the peliction of the Circuit Court was in Issue; that the case involved the construction or application of the Constitution of the United States, and that the constitutionality of a law the United States was drawn in question therein; that therefore the appeal for a final ald lie to the Supreme Court of the United States, and not to this court, and hence this appeal, which is from an intell-surery order, cannot be maintained under section 7 of the Judiciary act of March 18st. We do not understand that the power of the Circuit Court to determine the case was denied but that the appellants contended that the United States had not by their appeal made a case properly cognizable in a court of equity. The objection was to the want of equity, and not to the want of power. The incishiction of the Circuit Court was therefore not in Issue; and within the intent or meaning of the act so far as the construction or application of the Constitution of the United States and the constitutionality of the laws of the United States are concerned, we are of the opinion that the order we are called on to review involved or drew in question neither one nor the other in the sense that the action of the Cir-

out Court was invoked. "The disposal of the proceedings or the disposition of the contention rests upon the ground as to whother the decision had any reference to the construction or application of the Constitution or the validity of acts of Congress in respect of that instance. And the conclusions upon which the order was based were invoked as constructions of that characer. The jurisdiction of this court to review cannot be defeated at the instance of the appellers, because the constitutionality of the acts upon which they rely might have been hallenged by their adversaries. The motion to dismiss is overruled.

The question to be determined is whether upon this circuit preliminary injunction should have been granted. The bill sleads that the defendants are usurping unlawful authority over the Exposition and grounds, and in virtue thereof assume to open the gates on Sunday in contravention of he acts of Congress-notwithstanding such ovening would be 'of great injury and a grevious prejudice to the common public good and to the welfare of the people of the United states.' It is not contended that any property

costs and charges of the great departments of
the Exposition and the closing of the Exposition on Simday. In view of the vast previous
expenditure of the corporation and the extent
of the obligations assumed, the right of all parties concerned and the nature of these conditions, and the conditions subsequent, we do not
think this a proper case for the rule in question, nor can we concur in the proposition that
the appropriation of the two and a half million
delars amounted to a charitable trust upon
certain conditions warranted.

"The appropriation was made for the purpose of aiding in defraying the cost of the
completion of the work and to be paid over on
rouchers for labor done, material furnished,
and services performed in the prosecution of
that wors. It was an appropriation for the
length of the local corporation to help it out of
its financial difficulty, and to enable it to comliete its undertaking, and as such does not
come under the accepted definition of a
charitable gift for the benefit of an indefinite
class of persons. So far as the purpose of the
superpriation subsequently made is concerned,
that purpose had to be accomplished before
the money could be paid over.

"The decision of the court might interpose
to protect the United States in its possession,
but it is the local corporation that is in actual
possession under the law of the State and of
the ordinance of the South Park Commissioners. The possession is recognized by the acts
of Congress as essential to the construction
and administration of the exposition by the corporation. In that construction the corporation
has invested sixteen millions of dollars under
circumstances that preclude the view that
the United States have exclusive administration and authority in the premises. It is porfectly clear that Congress never intended that
it should become responsible for the consiruction of any of the buildings except its
own, or for the work provided for by the appropriation. However, it was intended that
the Exposition sh deiphia case. 'he impressed by a national and international character.' Of course, the Government has a qualified possession, but we find nothing in this regard upon which to base an intervention of a court of equity on that

and nothing in this regard upon which to base at intervention of a court of equity on that ground.

"We cannot now discuss the various questions necessary to be considered, but which wall he treated of in the opinion to be filed. It is sufficient to say that we cannot except this case from the ordinary rule, which to invoke the exercise of jurisdiction in chancery, requires some injury to property, whether actual or perspective, some injury irrejurable in its nature, and which cannot be redressed at law. This is not such a case, and the result is we hereby refuse the order and the case is remained for further proceedings not inconsistent with these conclusions.

Chief Justice Fulior's clear, positive voice was audible to the remotest heaver. It was with difficulty that cheers were suppressed in the court room, and there were outbursts of exulterant satisfaction by many before they got without the hearing of the Court. Judges Fulion and Allen concurred in every point as spoken by the Chief Justice.

The attempt on the part of the Government to enforce Sunday closing followed at once the voice of the World's Fair directors on Tuesday, May 23, deciding for a seven-day Fair. United Fates attorney Milchrist was in Washington, and conferred with Attorney-General librey. Returning, Mr. Milchrist filed a bill for injunction May 28, the suit being entitled the Inited States of America agt, the World's Columbian Exposition. H. M. Highibotham, D. M. Bornham, Edmund Rice, George R. Davis, and Horse Tuesday until arguments could be heard. A decision in favor of the complainants was redeared by Judges Woods and Jenkins, sitting on the Circuit bench. Judge Grosscup dissented. Application for a supersedeas pending the appeal.

The leaves under the part of the complainants was redeared by Judges Woods and Jenkins, sitting on the Circuit bench. Judge Grosscup dissented. Application for a supersedeas pending the appeal.

The field. It is a papeal to be heard. This week Justices Fuller, Bunn, and Allen have been hearing the appeal thes Fuller, Bunn, and Alien have been ring the appeal.

The flev. I. McLean, Secretary of the Americal Secretary of the Secretary

OPEN FAIR ON ALL SUNDAYS. | made in this case just concluded that the World's Fair directors were willing to refund to the Government the money obtained under the souvenir coin act in return for the privilege of keeping open on Sunday. Mr. Wanamaker and the World's Fair stockholders associated with him assert in their bill that such return of this money would cause them loss and impair their property interests as part owners of the Expo-sition. This suit will now be pushed vigor-ously.

property interests as part owners of the Exposition. This suit will now be pushed vigorously.

Washington, June 17.—The opinion of the Court of Appeals in deciding that the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago shall be opened on Sunday was received here by press builetins early in the alternoon. At a late hour this evening Attorney-General Olney had received no official announcement of the fact. He said that his department had a clear record in the case and had exhausted every logal means to enforce the mandate of Congress in the matter. It was generally acknowledged that the act of Congress in regard to opening the World's Fair on Sunday was couched in language sufficiently dublous to make its intent doubtful, and that both those who favored the opening of the Fair on Sunday and those who were opposed to it had plausible ground to stand upon. It seemed to him that the end had not been reached, though he was not entirely sure, not having carefully examined the law, but that an appeal should be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States. This, however, would seem to be ussless, as the court did not meet until October, and before the case could be heard in that tribunal the Fair would be closed by limitation. He could not see that any injunctions should be thrown in the way of opening the Fair on Sunday but, as the matter was in the immediate charge of United States. Attorney Milchrist and two ableassistants, he had no doubt that they would exhaust every legal means known to the law to uphold the intent of Congress. While he saw no means in sight, perhaps those who had been more intimately associated with the case than he would yet discover some. gress. While he saw no means in sight, per-baps those who had been more intimately as-sociated with the case than he would yet dis-

sociated with the case than he would yet discover some.

Other matters of a complicated character, he said, would undoubtedly grow out of this decision. For instance, the donation by Congress of \$2.500.000 to the Fair had been coupled with the condition that the Fair should not be open on Sundays. The decision of the Court of Appeals that the Fair could be open on Sunday, and the well-known intent of the local directory to open it on Sunday, would seem to imply on their part a disregard for the condition upon which the money was granted. The local directory had already received in round agures \$1,000.000. Could not the Covernment, he asked, now proceed by legal means to collect the money advanced, as the condition upon which it had been received had lean forfeited!

It was certain, to his mind, that the Government could not give to the World's Fair authorities the \$600,000 still retained in the treasury, but which had been appropriated under certain conditions. The condition was that security for the \$600,000 still retained given.

treasury, but which had been appropriated under certain conditions. The condition was that security for the \$80,000 should be given. Up to to-day this money would have to have been paid by the Government had the security been furnished. It had not been furnished, and so had been retained in the treasury, but now, in view of the decision, even if the security were furnished, the Covernment could not pay out the money to the World's Fair people. Doubtless he would be confronted with that proposition to take steps to recover the \$1,80,000 already paid out. He had not yet seen the text of the decision or seen published the exact grounds upon which the decision was granted, and, therefore, he could not say what course he would pursue. Ferhaps the gate money could be impounded to reintenries the Government.

would have to consider the matter more in detail.

Another question affected by the decision was the Government exhibits. All the denariments of the Government had exhibits at the Fair, and all the appropriations made for them were coupled with the condition that the exhibits should not be opened on Sunday, It was entirely clear that the Government exhibits could not be open on Sunday, but the conditions imposed naight have come further and might prevent the Government exhibits from being open on any day, now that It had been decided that it was legal to open the World's Fair on Sunday, the hardly thought, however, that the law would bear this construction. Numberless other questions of minor Importance, he said, would come up for decision and action in view of the opinion rendered to-day by the Court of Appeals.

## A GREAT DAY AT THE FAIR.

Gov. Russell and a Midway Plaisance Parade the Chief Attractions. Curcago, June 17 .- Early this morning the turnstiles at the Exposition gates began to click as thousands of people noured into the grounds. There were lots of school children's tickets deposited in the boxes. A steady stream continued at the entrances all through the day. Hancock House, the Massachusetts headquarters on the grounds, drew a good share of the crowd. The Midway was packed states.' It is not contended that any property interests of the complainant will be injured by the threatened action, nor is there any allegation of irreparable injury or probate loss by such action. But it is said that the intervention of the court may be rested upon the purpose of protecting the United States in its possession of the grounds of the Exposition. The furnishing of the five million souvenir coins was a condition upon the local corporation by the United States. In addition to the many millions it had already contributed, the further sum of two and a half millions and the giving to the Government of a satisfactory guarantee that it would provide all additional sums necessary for the completion of the work prior to May 1, 1883, and was subject to two conditions subsequent, namely, the payment by the corporation of all expense costs and charges of the great departments of the Exposition and the closing of the Exposition on Sunday. In view of the exposition of the work prior to May 1, 1883, and was subject to two conditions subsequent, namely, the payment by the corporation of all expense costs and charges of the great departments of the Exposition and the closing of the Exposition of the work prior to May 1, 1883, and was subject to two conditions subsequent, namely, the payment by the corporation of the Exposition of the work prior to May 1, 1883, and was subject to two conditions subsequent, namely, the payment by the corporation of the Exposition of the work prior to May 1, 1883, and was subject to two conditions subsequent, namely, the payment by the corporation of the Exposition of the work prior to May 1, 1884, and was subject to two conditions subsequent, namely, the payment by the corporation of the Exposition of the work prior to May 1, 1885, and was subject to two conditions subsequent, namely, the payment by the corporation of the work prior to May 1, 1886, and was a condition of the work prior to May 1, 1886, and was a condition of the work prior to May 1, 1886, and was a condition of the from early morning till late in the evening celebration of the event. It was commemorated in a blaze of fireworks. The Fair grounds were illuminated as they are every Saturday night, and from the grand pier and a site in front of the Administration building set places, illustrating patriotic incidents, were shown in fire, while rockets and bombs lit up the heavens and reproduced in sound something of the commotion that occurred in Massachusetts when the British measured strength with the Yankees at Bunker Hill. There were no dedicatory ceremonies at the Massachusetts building, because those were held on Oct. 22 last, and, on account of the semi-religious character of the day. Bunker Hill day was celebrated in a most informal manner. Gov. Russell, who dedicated the building, came to the Fair at 10 o'clock, and, with the members of his staff and other distinguished citizens of Massachusetts, inspected the historic treasures of the old Bay State house. At 11 o'clock he received persons who had been invited to break bread with the Fair Commissioners of that State. The young Governor was a gracious host, and made at home all who came.

There passed along the broad avenues of Jackson Park this afternoon, a procession the something of the commotion that occurred in

with the Fair Commissioners of that State. The young fovernor was a gracious host, and made at home all who came.

There passed along the broad avenues of Jackson Park this afternoon a procession the like of which was never seen before by man. It was the parade of the Midway Phisance folk, who, on the request of the World's Fair authorities, consented to take part in an event that only the enterprise creating the Exposition, and with it the now famous Oriental thorough fare, could have made possible in this or any other country. The prade of the nations proved a great attraction and was witnessed by thousands of persons who crowded the long line of march. There were men or all nations, costumed according to their custom, dancing girls from the Eastern lands, warriors, male and female, and without clothing to spare, magicians, soothsayers, and triesfors, merchants, tradesmen, and slaves, and the animals they have brought across the sea, all marching to the sound of the tom-tom, the clanging of scrap from, and the sad melody of barbarous music and the airs of brass bands. The procession was a grand triumphal march from the Midway, through the park, and back again. It caught the people immediately, and determined beyond a doubt that it was destined to become one of the propular attractions of the grounds this summer. The line was led by one of the Exposition bands and the United States regulars. Then came old Chief Buil and his fur-covered associates of the Lapiand village, accompanied by their dogs and reindeer. Then there was a showing by the jungarian crahed the Amazons from Dalhomey, in full war regalia, exposing their black and scarred legs. The Java folks brought with them their long bow bearers and the orchestra from their theatre. With the Turkish villagers were the members of the Eapland villagers were the members of the Baron, the theatrient troups, bedan chair general and and a body of attaches. The Vienna davers and the orchestra from their theatre. With the merchants, sword fighters, and as bade of th

12:30 o'clock the Sons and the Daughters, with their wives, husbands, and families, embarked on the whaleback steamer Christopher Columbus east of the peristyle. The return to Jackson Park was made in time to causile everybody to be at the Woman's building at 2:30 o'clock. There the Chicago Chapter. Daughters of the American Revolution, gave a reception to the Sons, the national society, and all visiting chapters of the Daughters.

The exhibit of the Russian and Stherian leper mission, in what is known as the "Kate Marsden" section of the Woman's building, was consecrated and formally opened by Bishop Nicholas. The representative of the Russian Orthodox Greek thurch in the United States, this afternoon. The Bishop also formally opened the Russian section of the Manufactures building. The solemn and expressive rites of the Greek Church made the ceremonies unique and interesting. In the afternoon there was a reception in the Manufactures' building to all foreign Commissioners and Exposition officials.

The mystic virtues of the world-famed Blarney stone are at the disposal of those who visit Lady Aberdeen's Irish village. The precious gem was this afternoon dedicated and unveiled by Carter H. Harrison, who was the first to how before it and seek to loosen the tongue by kissing its rough surface.

A piece of paper and part of an emity sack were ignited, probably by a discarded cluar, under the Intramural railroad in the rear of Machinery Hall this morning, producing a blaze a foot square. One of the Columbian guards, without even attending to put his foot on the burning bit, rushed upon the near-est fire alarm hox and rang for the assistance of the Exposition Fire Department. Hose reels, patrol wagons, fire englines, hook and ladder trucks, and the chemical engine were soon flying past the scattering visitors like a cyclone to the scene of the supposed contiagration. The guards at the scene of the fire tried to keep the crowds back, but were insufficient, and the people came and went at their will.

When the firem

sufficient, and the people came and went at their will.

When the firemen arrived and prepared for business they discovered that a man who was not a member of the Columbian gainst had got a can of water and put out the fire. There was great excitement, however, and the Fire Department made a fine showing, even if the firemen were disgusted.

It became known yesterday that at Weinesday's meeting of the Executive Committee of the local directory of the World's Fair it was decided to discontinue after July I the appropriation for the department of publicity and promotion of which Major Handy is chief. The committee has made no announcement to this effect, but one of the directors in an interview yesterday afternoon said that the report was true.

THE ACADEMY LOAN COLLECTION.

Wonderful Exhibition of Porcelains, Bronzes,

Enamels, Tapestries, and Paintings. The summer visitor to the galleries of the Academy of Design will be charmed by the beauty of form, color, and arrangement there displayed and he will not be bewildered by a confusion of art objects and paintings crowded together like the stock in an old curiosity shop. There is nothing, perhaps, more fatiguing to the average sightseer than the usual pictura show of some 500 paintings jumbled together so as to cover all the available wall space. In the present case the paintings, less than 175 all told, are spaced and tastefully arranged so as to show to the best advantage, quite as paintings of the first class should be displayed. In fact, paintings much inferior to these would gain greatly by such distinguished consideration on the part of the Hanging Committee, and herein lies a hint as to how future Academy exhibitions may benefit greatly.

As one ascends by the broad stairway into the corridor the first impressions are simply delightful. Here hang the tapestries, rugs, Japanese and Italian stuffs, slik carpets, places of needlework, and Indian inlaid panels. from the collections of Mr. Marquand, Mr. Avery, Mr. Louis C. Tiffany, and some others, a harmonious and rich display, beautiful in color and texture and luxurious in effect. Large cases are placed about in the several galleries for the exhibition of the ceramics and metal works, and there will be found much that will be a revelation to the New York art-loving public.

Of course, the Belmont collection of paintings, hung in the south and west galleries. now probably for the last time in its entirety. owing to its fame will excite the most popular interest, but it is doubtful if even that, fine as it is in every respect, will better repay study than Mr. Garland's exquisite porcelains, of which the collection loaned is practically unparalleled. Mr. August Bolmont, as a collector of pictures, was known as a judge of unusual expertness and taste, and the fame of his private gallery was widespread. Very few persons, however, have had the opportunity

Bouguereau's "The Twins," Schrever's "Watlachian Team." Daubigny's "Morning Landscape." "Cattle Drinking" and "Cattle Graz-ing." by Troyon, Millet's "Peasant at Work." De Neuville's "The Prisoners," a marine by Clays, landscapes by Michel, Rousseau, Wyld, Achenbach, and Van Marcke, "Garden Near Venice," by Rico, and "Grand Canal, Venice," by Zoem, together with works by Dupre, Grolleron, Munkaczy, Frere, Robert, Vernet, Merle, Vibert, Detaille, Delaroche, Madrazo, Fromentin, Henner, Jacque, Rosa Bonheur, and many others. Of these and the pictures in the other galleries, including portraits by Bir Peter Lely, Sir Thomas Lawrence, Grenze, Hoppner, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Gilbert Stuart, Gainaborough, Romney, and others, and paintings by Washington Allston, Lerolle, Benjamin West, Diaz, Delacroix, and a Madonna by Raphael, more particular montion must be

reserved for another time.
Of the old decorated Chinese percelains loaned by Mr. James A. Carland too much cannot be said. Probably another such display would be impossible from any of the coleations to this country, while the educational value of Mr. Garland's exhibition cannot be overestimated. The seven cases containing these rare and beautiful pieces are all in the south gallery. The beautiful egg-shell lanterns are especially noteworthy. Two of the five are from the Morgan collection. There are eighteen roseback egg-shell plates, too, no two of which are alike. The central case con tains the specimens of rare black hawthorn pattern, the large vase in the centre being an extraordinarily fine place. There is a case, too, filled with specimens of the rese percelain, and another, with a wonderful collection of pieces of the famille verte of early origin. Of the blue and whites there are two cases, one holding three magnificent hawthorn ginger jars and four tall tiger lily vases, besides some smaller pieces, and the other containing a lot of hard paste blue and white vases. This collection covers the fifteenth, sixteenth, seventecenth, and eighteenth centuries.

In the east gallery are three cases of old Chinese single color and soft paste blue and white porcelains, loaned by Mr. Henry Sampson, many of the specimens being unique One case holds a remarkable collection of red glazed and peach-blow tints.

In the north gallery are Mr. Heber R. Bishop's cloisonné enamels and Chinese and Japanese bronzes and objects in iron, while in the west gallery are Greek vases of many sizes and forms, one large piece of terra cotta, known as the Capo di Monte vase, being attributed to the third century B. C. Among these vases, which are from Mr. Thomas B. Clarke's collection, are many pieces in rarely perfect condition. Then, too, Mr. Clarke has loaned a number of those spirited and graceful figurines from Asia Minor, and some fine specimens of Greek and Roman glass.

Altogether, the summer dweller in the city has here a most valuable and unusual op portunity to study the finest examples of ancient and modern art. and it is to be hoped that the funds of the Academy of Design, for the benefit of which these beautiful paintings and art objects have been loaned, will profit greatly by the liberality of the gentlemen who have denuded their homes in order to share with the public some of the pleasures to be had in the contemplation of these things of

Foild vestibuled train. Wagner cars, turough to Sara-nuc Lake, daily, via New York Cchiral - dus.

beauty.

THE SEVENTH IN CAMP.

IT MARCHES IN IN GREAT SHAPE AND 800 STRONG. Supertority of Railroad Transportation of

Troops Over Steamboat Transportation-Heturn of the Twesty-third Regiment, STATE CAMP, June 17 .- The Seventh, the only Seventh, took possession of the camp today. When the men arose this morning the skies were gray, gray as the uniforms they got into at 11 o'clock, and there was not in the weather a single gleam of the gold that made the regiment sparkle as it marched to the Grand Central Station to the rattle of drums and the lively airs which Bandmaster Rogers

had reeled off. The Seventh was expected at the Grand Contral Station, and in evidence of that fact there were a lot of stray soldiers there, and, more to he remarked, a lot of very pretty young women in broad-brimmed, wide-pleated straw hats. russet shoes, and puffed sleeves.

Commissary Walter Schuyler was there, too, with a squad of men, all of whom were enduring the waiting spell either in absorbing conversation with the pretty young women or looking with longing eyes at the fellows who were.

One o'clock was the hour for starting. The hind time, and presently the sound of martial music and the bustle among the awaiting friends of the regiment told that they were

Then with a sweep like the rush of a wave they came around the corner, driving back the crowds, and majestic Drum Major Smith, with his fifty years of experience, led the way to the two trains waiting in the part of the station usually allotted to incoming business. Eight hundred strong they marched in, and without a hitch or a break boarded the trains.

Maj. Kipp's battalion led, and Maj. Abrams, the new wearer of the golden leaf in the Seventh, commanded the second battalion. They were all aboard and under way in less time than it has been usual to take in embarking on the steamers which have here-tofore been employed for taking New and Brooklyn National Guardsmen to camp, and this, too, with the forty-

men to camp, and this, too, with the forty-seven tons of clean socks and neckties which they brought along with them. No one who had watched the old method could don't that the experience gained in the Buffalo campaign, which has led to the use of railroads instead of steamboats, has been to the advantage of the men in uniforms.

The trip to Roa Hook was not as romantic as that over the broad waters of the Hudson. There was no funereal music at the passing of Gen. Grant's tomb, no saluting of war ships and excursion boats, and not so much of the general abandon of a barge picnic about it, but it was quicker, and that is a material point in military matters.

At 2:25 the first section, with Major Kipp's men abourd, was at Roa Hook, and at 2:40 the Seventh's guard marched around the head of At 2:25 the first section, with Major Kipp's men aboard, was at Ros Hook, and at 2:40 the Seventh's guard marched around the head of the hill and relieved that of the Twenty-third of Brooklyn. There had been time enough in the train for Commissary Schuyler to issue to every man a profit plasteboard box about eight inches square, whose contents were prepared by a well-known caterer, and for the men that received them to absert the section of broiled spring chicken, the sandwiches, comfits, and fruits that the boxes contained, and even to smoke one of the after-dinner cigars that went around after the boxes.

after-dinner cigars that wont around after the boxes.

It was 40 minutes later, or 3:10 o'clock, when the Seventh followed its guard up the hill. The delay was caused partly by the fact that the second section of the train was 15 minutes behind the first, and more because that section stopped away down the track and 400 men had to cross a teetering plank over an open trestle, one at a time.

Capt. Don Alonzo Poliard, who might have been a Major if he could ride a horse, was officer of the day. Licuts, Walter Wilson and Gould assisted him. They had all their guards posted and the Twenty-third guards relieved before Col. Appleton's bugger blew the blast that told that the Seventh were at the head of the hill and about to make their official appearance.

Rogers's band struck up, and Col. Hall of Riogers's band struck up, and Col. Hail of the regulars, who had been waiting a week for a change of airs, found himself watching the grand march of the Seventh to the air of the 'High School Cadet.' He got 'Daddy Wouldn't Buy Me a Bow-wow' and 'The Man Who Broke the Bank at Monte Carlo' later at guard mount, and began to wonder where he was at, but that was afterward. He watched the march in of the Seventh with interest. 'It is grand,' he said, and it was. In columns of fours their line reached from the turn of the road at the guard tents to away around into the parade ground, lapping

must have marched through at least 100 yards of water as the old road lay. There was more rain when the Twenty-third went out, but no one in camp minded that. The Twenty-third was the going guest, taking away with it \$0.010.25 of earned money which Col. E. I. Judson had paid, to it in its last hour in the camp.

Col. E. L. Judson had paid, to it in its last hour in the camp.

Before the whistling engines told of its departure, the Seventh was busy getting to housekeeping.

Perhaps the most interesting sight in camp was the line of men that were carrying trunks from the express office in the ordance building beside the mess hall. Some had wheelbarrows and were doubled up for the work, but a few big Jellows like Quirkberner, the hammer thrower, threw their trunks on their backs and shoulders and toted them over like porters. porters.
Prize lights and cock fights are athing of the past now that the Seventh is here. They will not countenance such performances. Fred McLewee is here in the ranks, and he might get up a horse race, but nothing more vicious than that will man.

in a horse race, but nothing more visious than that will go.

He might enlist the horse Col. Partridge rode to-day, but not the black on which Gen. Porter appeared to welcome the Seventh. Gen. Porter called the black his Sunday horse, because he is easily brought down upon his

because he is easily brought down upon his kness.

Puring this week there will be two guard mounts a day. There was one this afternoon at 50 clock, after which Capt. George Rhodes succeeded Capt. Follard as officer of the day, and the little and but casino, as the regiment knows them. Lieuts. Harry Duvni and McGreeney, became officers of the guard.

In the absence of the lev. Dr. John Paxton, Bishop Potter has detailed the Rev. Dr. Page to conduct diving services for the Seventh tomorrow. morrow.

A crowd of two or three thousand was on hand last night to welcome the Twenty-third legiment on its arrival at the foot of Montague street. In Procklyn, from the State camp, and loud cheers were sent up when the march was taken up for the armory.

The line of march was through Montague street, Ricks street, Reussen street. Clinton street, Schermerhorn street, Lafayette avenue, to the armory. There was another big crowdat the armory to welcome the boys home. Before dismissing the regiment Cell. Partridge complimented the men on their excellent behavior and soldierly bearing during the encampment. The Signal Corps of the Second Brigade returned from Peckskill with the Twenty-third.

## STANFORD WANTS TO RESIGN.

The California Senator in Fceble Health, with No Taste for Public Buttes.

San Francisco, June 17.-Senator Stanford, the has been ill ever since his return from Washington, six weeks ago, is slowly recuperating in his Menlo Park residence. He has not been in San Francisco since his arrival, and will not come to the city, no matter how much his presence may be desired by the Southern Paelfic officials or others. His hearing is very

cific officials or others. His hearing is very much affected, and he is almost unable to walk without assistance. His mental powers are as bright as ever, but his physical troubles are telling on him very much.

There is good guthority for the statement that Mr. Stanford will not return to Washington this fail unless the situation in Congress is such as to make his vote necessary to herublicans on great party questions. He has decided to resign from the Senate unless the party leaders deem his presence in that body imperative. The chief ground on which he puts his desire to resign is his growing deafness, which prevents him from attending to his public duties.

Paster Wisher Has His Son Arrested. The Rev. David W. Wisher, the pastor of the Mount Olivet Baptist Church, New York, had his son James arrested in Jersey City on Friday night. The boy, who is 16 years old, ran away from home a few days ago, and was found at 31 Storm avenue. His father had him locked up on a charge of disorderly conduct, and requested that the boy be detained until Monday, as he, the father, was in a hurry to catch a train for Boston, where he was to attend a convention. The boy was locked up. WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOCIETY.

Sporting events still dominate the fashionable world, the only change being that yachting has come more to the front and horses have re-tired, to remain out of sight until the great Burburban of the Coney Island Jockey Club

opens fresh fields and pastures new. The financial result of the Open Air Horse Show has not been made public, and the silence preserved in regard to it indicates that it was not very profitable. The arrangements for the next autumn's horse show in the Madison Square Garden are in progress, and the convenience of the locality, which makes it easy of access by the multitude, will probably, as usual, more than compensate for the want of the space enjoyed by its rival.

The New York Yacht Club is fast nearing its

half century of existence, its forty-eighth annual regatta having been run last Thursday: but, although it is old in years, it is quite new in management, in the build of boats, and in the class of people who flock to see the pretty white-winged creatures struggling for first place in New York waters. Time was when the cream of society in the daintiest of yachting garb crowded the club boat, and when tickets were as difficult to be had as they are in London for any function or exhibition that is in the least worth seeing. Now the club boat carries an assem-Seventh and the Sixty-ninth are never be- | blage of a very different nort. It was in vain that a few quiet and respectable people. like Mrs. Clarence Cary, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Minton, Miss La Montagne, Miss Lawrence, Mr. Gordon Fellowes, and a few others, gathered themselves in one corner of the upper deck, and looked askance at the enormous consumption of champagne and the people who consumed it. Their presence could not leaven the whole lump, and for the sake of the yacht club it must be said that a proper supervision of the habits and manners of the visitors admitted to the club boat, and a strict limit to the indiscriminate sale of stimulants and intoxicants, should be established before another regatta takes place. It is a disgrace to all concerned that what might be one of the pleasantest outings of the year should degenerate into a mere eating and drinking carousal.

The only redeeming point in Thursday's regatta for those who love the sea and the beautiful and inanimate things that float upon it was the fleet of steam yachts that led the procession down the bay. The Commodore's boat, which bears the pleasant name of May, had Commodore and Mrs. Morgan on board, and was closely scrutinized and very highly com-mended for the beauty of her lines and the perfection of her fittings, this being her first appearance as flagship of the fleet. The Conqueror, also, with a large party of men on board, loomed up majestically, while the Ituna, August Belmont's boat; the Intropid of Mr. Lloyd Phonnix, John Alexandre's graceful Sappho, with the Aztec, Viking, Reverle. and several other steam yachts, made a very creditable display when the sun's rays at last plerced the fog and showed the way for the contesting boats to take.

The sudden check given to what was hoped would be the triumphal progress of the Navahoe has cast a gloom over yachting men and over the cottage set at Newport, all of whom are friends and well-wishers of her plucky owner. A had beginning often makes a good ending, however, although Mr. Carroll and his friends would all be better pleased if the collision had not taken place.

Of all the royalties, notabilities, and distinguished personages, paval, military, and civil, who have honored us with their presence during this bewildering spring and summer, not one has had as good a time socially as the Grand Duke Alexander of Russia. Owing to the fact that he was here as an officer of the man-of-war which brought him over, and not as one of Russia's royal family, he was subjected to none of the public demonstrations which, as guests of the country, have nearly hurried the Infanta and her husband into an early grave. Society, finding him free and unmolested, and recognizing his claims to social distinction, entertained him at several quiet dinners before he left for Washington and at the capital he met only the diplodinner given for him by Prince Cantacuzene. persons, however, have had the opportunity of enjoying the collection which the public is of enjoying the collection which the public is works of foreign naturers for the most part. Mr. Albert Bierstadt, Mr. Eastman Johnson, Mr. De Haas, Mr. Tait, and Mr. J. B. Irving being the sole Americans represented.

In a group of such uniform excellence and composed of such well-known paintings it is necessary only to mention some of the principal works. There are the large canvas by Baron Leys, "Marguerite Leaving Church," Knaws's "Going to the Dance," Gérôme's "Slave Market," Meissonler's "Chess Players."

Bouguereau's "The Twins," Schreyer's "Wal
for interval at the guard tents to away around into the parade ground, lapping over the work as they were along the first and Mrs. Alter Mass as thought as sent of the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Aster a Fernal Guard tents to the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Alter Mass as thought as sent of the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Aster a Fernal Guard tents to a full on the Hudson. No yacht was sent for the Hudson. No yacht was sent for the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Aster a Fernal Guard tents to a full on the Hudson. No yacht was sent for the guest of Spanish nobles have had no such fortunate experionce, the dinner at Mrs. Whitelaw Reid's having been the only opportunity afforded the Spanish Princess to get a glimpse of the home

life of well-bred, well-instructed Americans. Newport is gathering her forces, and Bellevue avenue no longer has the desolate look of a few weeks since. Lights twinkle at night in the windows of Beechwood, and one or two big dinners, as well as a reception for the Viking ship's crow, have already taken place at Rough Point. In a very short time house. holds will be mounted along the line of Bellevue and Narragansett avenues, and the pleasant informal June life will begin. But it is one thing to open luxurious homes, assemble beautiful women, establish chefs in their kitchens and thoroughbreds in their stables, and even to see the familiar faces of Knickerbockerchappies appearing one by one at club and casino, and quite another to complete ar-rangements for the amusement and diversion of all these good people during their days and

weeks of idleness. Polo is undoubtedly to be a power in the land this summer. Practice games at Meadowbrook and Westchester have brought the teams there almost to perfection, and it is a question whether they could not now compete successfully with the best Hurlingham players. Mr. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., has done some fine work of late, having twice signally defeated his old associates of the Meadowbrook team, and the improvement in other players of his class has been very marked. It will be August, of course, before the great matches are played, and there is a great deal of coaching and riding to be done meanwhile.

The golf grounds also are in process of preparation at Newport, and Bateman's old house at the point is to be the headquarters of theclub. Golf is new to this country, and many people well up in outdoor games and athletic sports have never seen it played. It is emphatically a Scottish game and not very popular in England. The Hop. Arthur Balfour, who was leader of the House of Commons during Lord Salisbury's Government, and is a nephew of the late Promier, was its great ex-ponent in Scotland, and is represented almost always in Furniss's caricatures as wielding a golf stick or rushing bareheaded on the field. The Scottish game can never supersede tennis, as it is quite unsuited to lawn parties, and requires several acres of ground to play it in. Moreover, it is not at present a ladies' game. although doubtless they will train up to it in time. It is, in point of fact, a modernized and improved "hockey"—is played without wickets or nets-and is excellent for the development of muscle and the reduction of superabundant flesh.

In spite of the attractions of Chicago and the promise of a good season at Newport, society people are sailing for the other side by every steamer. Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Van-derbilt and their family, and Mr. and Mrs. Richard M. Hunt departed a fortnight since. during which time their arrival at Newport has been several times announced. More recent departures have been Mr. and Mrs. Forbes-Leith, Mrs. Paran Stevens, Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt, Mr. W. S. Hoyt, and Miss Freling huysen, who went with her brother-in-law, Mr. Davis of Washington, to spend the summer in England with Mrs. Davis. Mrs. and Miss Jaffray are booked on the Teutonic on the 28th, as are also Mr. and Mrs. John H. Davis and Miss Flora Davis.

RUNAWAY KATIE IS GONE

SHE DISAPPEARED ON FRIDAY AND HAS NOT BEEN FOUND.

She Was in the Habit of Running Away or Mondays, but They Always Found Her that Night - A Little Girl's Queer Habit. Katio McCormick is one of those little girls that are very, very good when they are good, and horrid when they are bad. Once a month, periodically, for the last twelve months, she has disappeared from the home of her aunt. Mrs. Joseph Molineau of 2,201 First avenue, and now she has disappeared again.

Katle is 10 years old. Her mother died some years ago and left her and her elder sister to be brought up by her father. Dennis McCormack, the foreman in a slate quarry at Gran ville, N. Y. A year ago her father asked his sister, Mrs. Molineau, to take care of Katte and bring her up. Mrs. Molineau is a genial honest-faced weman, delighting in children, and, having had good luck in bringing up Katie's older sister, she was willing to try Katie. Then her troubles began. Katle was very bright and quick and most obedient. She often helped Mrs. Molineau to take care of her own little girl, Eva, a child of seven years, while Eva in turn helped take care of Katie, for there were times when Mrs. Molineau felt safer about Katle if Eva was with her.

Once Ka le disappeared for a day. Then she was very good for about a month, when she again disappeared. Then she kept on disappearing until Mrs. Molineau began to expect it as a regular thing. Katle merely disappeared for a day at a time. She would go out in the morning, and when night came she was not to be found. Then either Mra. Molineau or her husband would go out and hunt all over that part of Harlem.

They always found her in charge of a policeman or at the Fast 126th street station, whither she had been taken. At the station her story always was that she had got lost and had forgotten where she lived. Once she told the policeman who found her that she lived in Hoboken, and tearfully asked him for her fare over the ferry. After a while Mrs. Molineau noticed that Katle always disappeared on a Monday, and so once a month, in addition to

Monday, and so once a month, in addition to doing her washing during the day, she had to hunt for Katte at night.

Last night Mrs. Molineau told how one Monday night in the winter she tramped about the streets in a fearful rain strom till she was wet to the wait and finally found Katie in the police station, where she had long before convinced the sorgeant that she was lost and didn't know where she lived. When her aunt found her it was only with the greatest difficulty that she was persauded to repeat after her aunt that she lived at 2.201 First avenue.

Then she went home with her aunt and was good for another month, when she rain away again. When she was caught she could not be had to confess where she had been, nor has she ever told where she went to when she disappeared.

hade to confess where she had been, nor has she ever told where she went to when she disappeared.

Botween her times of disappearing she was all her aunt could ask of her. At the primary school in 125th street, which she attended, her teachers had only favorable words to speak of her. She was bright, and seldem gave the teacher any trouble. At times Mrs. Molineau's patience was exhausted, and she often asked the sergeant at the station if she ought to send the child to some institution. The sergeant always advised Mrs. Molineau to take her home and give her one more chance.

Once Mrs. Molineau so despaired of Katie that she took her to the parish priest and asked what to do to prevent her from running away. Then Mrs. Molineau took her home and gave her another trial.

No harm ever came to Katie during her disappearances. She came home just as good as when she disappeared, but she was ready to disappear within the next month, and that was what bothered Mrs. Molineau. For Ratie was tail and very large for her age, and so bright that Mrs. Molineau feared some time somebody might get hold of her.

After some hesitation Mrs. Molineau wrote to Katie's father, asking him what to do with the girl if she persisted in running away. Mr. McCormack said it might be necessary to put Katie in some institution where she could be watched. Mrs. Molineau didn't quite like to do that, so she kept hatte till she disappeared for the last time on Friday morning.

At 8:30 o'clock that morning she started up First avenue for the school in 125th street between Second and Third avenues. She wore a bine dress trimmed with red volvet and a black sack, with a gray jockey cap, black stockings, and rather course shows.

She went to school and was seen in the school yard at 12 o'clock by the scholars. Since then she has not been seen by any one who knew her. When evening came and Katie disappeared on Friday. Now Mrs. Molineau went to look for her, when might advanced and Katie still did not return Mrs. Molineau went on to look for her, when mi

neople in the neighborhood and she has no idea where the child has gone to unless she did finally go to Hotoken.

## NEALE WROTE THE PLANK.

The Hon, Larry Tells About the Tariff Plank in the Chiengo Platform. CHILLICOTHE, O., June 17 .- The Hon. L. T. Neale this afternoon gave the following authoritative history of the tariff plank in the last national Democratic platform: "Whatever of credit or discredit attaches to

the tariff plank in the Chicago platform, I assume responsibility for and alone am to blame. I wrote it myself, and without counselling with anybody, in the room of the Committee on Revolutions in the Palmer House in Chicago while the committee was in session and on a letter head of the Palmer House. When the sub-Committee of Eleven made its report of the platform to the whole committee and amendments were in order I offered to strike out a portion of the tariff and insert in lieu thereof my amendment. After a speech by me in fayor of my amendment it was voted down by the committee, and I then

specch by me in fayor of my amendment it was voted down by the committee, and I then and there gave notice that I would carry the matter before the Convention, which I afterward did when the Committee on Resolutions returned to the Convention.

"Before its report was made by the Chairman I went to the Ohio delegation and told several of my friends in the delegation. Mr. Johnson among them, what the committee had done on the tariff question and road my amendment to them, saying that I had effered it to the committee, that it had been voted down, and that I had given notice that I intended to submit the matter to the Convention. All of them agreed that I was right in my position, and told me to go ahead as I proposed.

"This I did, with what result is known to the country. Mr. Watterson and Mr. Johnson are entitled to till credit for coming to my sesistance when the question of the adoption of my amendment was pending before the Convention. But they might just as well claim the authorship of the silver plank or any other plank in the piatform as that of the tariff amendment by me. Nor do I believe that either of them has or will do so.

"My own opinion is that my amendment would have been adopted by the Convention without a speech from Mr. Watterson. Mr. Johnson. or myself. This, I think, was apparent from the favorable demonstrations in the Convention by the members of the different State delegations when the amendment was read.

Concerning the gubernatorial nomination. Mr. Neale will only say that he has not sought it by word or deed, and that he will not iff a linger to obtain it. A statement in the the cinnati newspapers of to day to the effect that he had engaged rooms at the St. Nicholas Hotel the denied, and, furthermore, he said that he did not know whether he would attend he would stop at another hotel, where he always stops. Mr. Neale knows what a lemocratic nomination for Governorin Ohio means, but he is one of the energetic campaigners in the State, and it is thought that he would take the nomination

Elisha King Found Unconscious.

Elisha King, 60 years old, of 680 Summit avenue, Jersey City Heights, was found unconscious yesterday morning in West Newark avenue in that city. At the City Hospital it was said he was suffering from optum poisoning. His recovery is very doubtful king, who has accumulated a competency in the milk business, goes on occasional sprees. At such times he becomes greatly depressed and tries to end his life. About eighteen months ago he went on a prolonged spree because his daughter was about to married, and ended it by attempting to kill himself.

"A Gentleman of France," a new novel by Stanley J. Weyman, begins in THE BUNDAY BUR, June 15. Read iL

MARINE INTELLIGENCE Bun rises... 4 28 | Sun sets... 7 33 | Moon sets. 21 30 | Hoon sets. 21 30 | Hoon sets. 21 30 | Hoon sets. 21 30 | Hook 10 50 | Gov. Island, 11 10 | Hell Gate. 1 65

Arrived-Satunday, June 17.

Re Etruria, Walker, Queessiners, see Heigeniand, Ebolf, Antwerp, see Telegoniand, Ebolf, Antwerp, see Telegoniand, Ebolf, Antwerp, see Telegonian, Ebolf, Antwerp, see Telegonia, Chabot, Berdesux, Sa Arabian Frince, Obditch, Legborn, se France, Hadley, London, se Obers, Cadogan, St. Lucia, Schult, Se Foundarie, Campbell, Fulladelphia, Se Faulta, Symmon, Bulladelphia, |For later arrivals see Piret Pars.

ARRIVED DES Se Nomadie, from New York, at Liverpool, as La Flaudre, from New York, at Antwerp

PHOTETER Sa State of California, from New York for Glasgow, of fory Island. Salech Lemond, from New York for Rotterdam, off La Hasbaye, from New York for Antwerp, passed

Fa Britannia, from Naples for New York, Sa Marsala, from Hamburg for New York, Sa Mit. Lebanon, from H rry for New York, Sa Stratiosk, from Marsadies for New York, Sa Stratiosk, from Shields for New York, Sa Astrakhan, from Shields for New York, Is Norwegiah, from Glasgow for New York.

PATERN PROM DOMESTIC PORTS Se Pawnee, from Wilmington for New York, be City of Columbia, from West Point, Va., for New York,

COTGOING STEAMSHIPS. Sull Tiemerene. Huile Closs. City of Birmingham, Savan-nah. Cherokee, Charleston Cindad Condal, Havana 12:80 F. M. Spree, Bremen 8:00 A.M.

Las Tertity. Citteraltar Giasgew Rotterdam liavre Due Monday June 19. Antwern . Due Wednesday, June 21. ... St. Cross. Laverpool.

Due Thursday, June 22 Bremen Christiansand Swansea St. Kitts

Fastest Time to Quebec. MONTREAL June 17.—The Allan steamship Parislan arrived from Quebec this morning, having made the fastest passage on record from Liverpool to Quebec via Cape Race.

Lus : reiny, June 23.
Hall
Hamburg
Rotternam

Fuerat Bismarck .....

Business Motices.

Dr. Slegert's Angos'ura Bitter-, says a long-time sufferer from indigestion, thoroughly cured ma. At all draggists'.

MARRIED. JENKINS-LYONS,-On Thursday, June 8, at

Elirabeth, N. J., by the Rev. Augustin Wirth, Paul-ine C. Lyons to Edward P. Jenkins, KEMP-FLAHERTY .- On Thursday, June 15, at Trinity Church, Hoboken, by the Rev. George Houghton, D. D., Mr. Joseph Kemp to Mrs. Maggie

Fisherty, both of Hoboken. MENET-BRADLEY .- On June 17, 1898, at 6t, Michael's Church, by the flev. Dr. George B. Pratt. Adaione II., daughter of the late fleorge Bradley of Watkins, N. Y., to Charles A. Munet.

DIED.

A RORN .- On Friday afternoon, June 16, at 6 o'clock, Robert W. Aborn, in the Sist year of his age, Funeral services at his late residence, 118 East 38th st., New York, Tuesday morning, June 20, at 10:30 o'clock. Friends will pease omit flowers, Interment at Woodlawn, Providence papers please copy,

CARLTON.-At Elizabeth, N. J., on June 16, Helen Newcomb, the wife of Wm. J. Carlton.
Funeral services at her late residence, 236 West Grand st., on Monday at 3 o clock P. M. GEMMELL,-On Priday, June 16, at his late resi-

dence 175 West 17th at New York James C. S. Gemmell, in his 41st year.

Funeral services will be held at the above residence Monday, June 19, at 1 o'clock P. M. England pa

MANCHECK .- On Friday, June 16, Mary Convery, beloved wife of linbert P. Mascheck. Funeral Monday, 10 o'clock from late residence, 175 East 10th at, thence to the Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel Interment to Calvary Cemetery.

Londonderry, Ireland, papers please copy. MORAN, -Members of the Tammany Hall General Committee, Eighth Assembly district, are requested to attend the funeral of our late brother member Charles H. Moran, from his late residence, 26 Bar-row st., on Sunday, Jane 18, at 2 P. M.

BERNARD F. MARTIN, Chairman. BERNARD F. MARTIN,
JOHN J. MODIE,
ARTHUR PHILLIPS,
Secretaries

NEARY,—On Thursday, June 15, 1893, John Neary, He was one of the Manchester rescuers, Funeral from James Burke's, 415 West 82d st., on Sunday, June 18, at 1:30 P. M. Clan-na-Gael of New York, Brooklyn, and New Jersey respectfully re-quested to attend.

MAPLE GROVE CEMETERY, on the Long Island Rail-road at Maple Grove Station. City office, 1,275 B way.

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the throat, hearthurn, waterbrash, flattlence, mausoa,
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breath, billiousness, gall stones, jainting, constipation,
piles, fistula, hemorrhage of the bowers, pains in the
sides, saculders, back, stomated and abdomen, incontinence of orne, grave, the extremities dropsy, inctinence of orne, grave, the extremities dropsy, incontinence of the blood, impure complexion, disease
of the rkin, scroftlis, tomors, klandular excelling, cancerous affections, morning counts, shortless of breath,
nervousness, sleeplessness, healtache, direttees, verticongressed debility, loss of here's power, seminal weakhees, impaired memory, lew spirits, lassitude, heuralgia, epilepsy, paralysis, and many others. AND DISEASES OF THE ABDOMINAL ORGANS

gia, epilepsy, paralysis, and many others.

IN THE FEMALE SEX.

Displacement of the interus, congestion, discration, leucorino a stellity, painful periods, profuse periods, patentas, bysera, S. Vitas dance, and many others.

Hyrestorios the normal functions of a diseased Livian the symptoms with disappear, the minister will become firm, the compession clear, the eyes bright, the appetite good sizely undisturbed, and all mental faculties vigorous. Highest mental authority in the United States may be consulted at the ALADEMY OF MEDICINE,

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